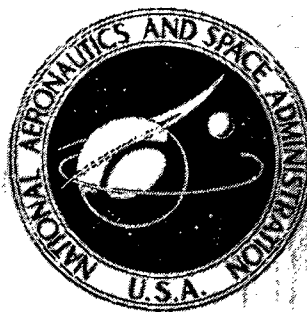


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**AUTOMATIC COMPUTER
SUBPROGRAM SELECTION FROM
APPLICATION-PROGRAM LIBRARIES**

by Joseph M. Drozdowski

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Hampton, Va. 23365*

1. Report No. NASA TM X-2441	2. Government Accession No.	3. Recipient's Catalog No.	
4. Title and Subtitle AUTOMATIC COMPUTER SUBPROGRAM SELECTION FROM APPLICATION-PROGRAM LIBRARIES		5. Report Date January 1972	
		6. Performing Organization Code	
7. Author(s) Joseph M. Drozdowski		8. Performing Organization Report No. L-8024	
		10. Work Unit No. 312-04-02-04	
9. Performing Organization Name and Address NASA Langley Research Center Hampton, Va. 23365		11. Contract or Grant No.	
		13. Type of Report and Period Covered Technical Memorandum	
12. Sponsoring Agency Name and Address National Aeronautics and Space Administration Washington, D.C. 20546		14. Sponsoring Agency Code	
15. Supplementary Notes			
16. Abstract The program ALTLIB (ALternate LIBrary) allows a user access to an alternate sub-program library with a minimum effort. The ALTLIB program selects subprograms from an alternate library file and merges them with the user's program load file. Only subprograms that are called for (directly or indirectly) by the user's programs and that are available on the alternate library file will be selected. ALTLIB eliminates the need for elaborate control-card manipulations to add subprograms from a subprogram file. ALTLIB returns to the user his binary file and the selected subprograms in correct order for a call to the loader. The user supplies the alternate library file. Subprogram requests which are not satisfied from the alternate library file will be satisfied at load time from the system library.			
17. Key Words (Suggested by Author(s)) Library System Automatic Alternate library Application-program library		18. Distribution Statement Unclassified - Unlimited	
19. Security Classif. (of this report) Unclassified	20. Security Classif. (of this page) Unclassified	21. No. of Pages 54	22. Price* \$3.00

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Original Document

AUTOMATIC COMPUTER SUBPROGRAM SELECTION FROM APPLICATION-PROGRAM LIBRARIES

By Joseph M. Drozdowski
Langley Research Center

SUMMARY

A general-purpose program that enables access and use of an alternate library file with minimum programing effort by the user has been developed for the Control Data series 6000 computer systems. The program is used, prior to loading, to select and combine required subprograms from an alternate library file with the user's object file. It employs the user's program field length and is called into operation by a control card. The program structures that the user program can use include overlay or segmentation. This report describes the purpose of the program and the implementation, provides a discussion of the program's operation, and gives instructions for the user.

INTRODUCTION

Modular programing techniques are currently in widespread use in the development of scientific and engineering computer programs at the NASA Langley Research Center. These techniques involve the development of frequently used algorithms into modular (subprogram) form and the collection of application modules supporting a particular area into an application-oriented library. This library can then be employed repeatedly by programers working in the same area of application to simplify new-program development.

A major problem, however, for people maintaining their own application-oriented library is the complexity and volume of control-card programing that must be performed to achieve subprogram selection.

The Alternate Library Access (ALTLIB) program provides a solution to this problem. ALTLIB is a general-purpose digital computer program that automates the subprogram selection process. ALTLIB analyzes the user's program to determine all external requirements; ALTLIB then proceeds to select from the alternate library file all subprograms that a user's program requires. The selected subprograms and the user's object file are then merged onto a file designated by the user for subsequent loading and execution.

GLOSSARY

TEXT tables	Text and data (TEXT) tables are compiler output tables which contain data comprising the subprogram and information necessary for properly relocating the data. Each table includes an origin for the data, the data itself, and indicators describing relocation (if any) of the three possible locations in a data word which may refer to addresses in memory. TEXT tables may appear in any order and any number.
PIDL table	The Program Identification and Length table is a compiler output table which contains the subprogram identification and declarations concerning common block allocation. The PIDL table must appear before any other tables for a given subprogram.
LINK table	The LINK table is a compiler output table which indicates external references (EXTERNALS) within the subprogram. Each reference to an external symbol must appear as an entry in LINK.
ENTR table	The ENTR table is a compiler output table which contains a list of all the named entry points to the subprogram and its associated labeled common blocks. The ENTR table must immediately follow the PIDL table.
FET	The File Environment Table (FET) is a communication area initiated by the user; it is interrogated and updated by the system and the user during file processing. An FET must be declared for each file. The FET is used by the peripheral processor input-output routines and Central Program Control (CPC) subprograms as well as by the user program.
RANDOM ACCESS FILE	A RANDOM ACCESS FILE is a file created to take advantage of random access disk capability. Random access is the process of obtaining information from or placing information into storage where time required for such access is independent of the location of the information most recently obtained or placed in storage.
PRU	A physical record unit (PRU) is the smallest amount of information transmitted in one continuous burst between a computer and a specific input-output device.

RA	RA is the reference address of a program.
EOF	EOF is the designation given to denote an End-of-File, where a file represents a stored set of records, tables, or other information.

PROCESS DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

ALTLIB requires the user to declare three files in his ALTLIB control card: the user's program file in object form, the alternate library file in object program form, and the file upon which ALTLIB will output the user's program and selected alternate library subprograms in object form.

The user's file and alternate library file are searched for program-identification, external, and entry information. ALTLIB makes a table of these data (see ref. 1 for additional information on the PIDL, LINK, and ENTR tables). ALTLIB then makes a list of subprograms that are needed by the user program from information in the table. This list is compared with information about the alternate library. The items compared are externals from the user's program and entries from the alternate library. When a positive compare is made, the entry of the alternate library is marked selected, and all its externals are added to the list of subprograms needed. This process continues until all available subprograms are selected. The user's file and selected subprograms are then merged onto the designated file, and control is returned to the user. The method of solution for different program types varies only in the way files are manipulated. A description of this process is presented in diagram form in figure 1.

PROGRAM OPERATION OVERVIEW

The program ALTLIB is logically divided into three phases and an initialization section (see fig. 1).

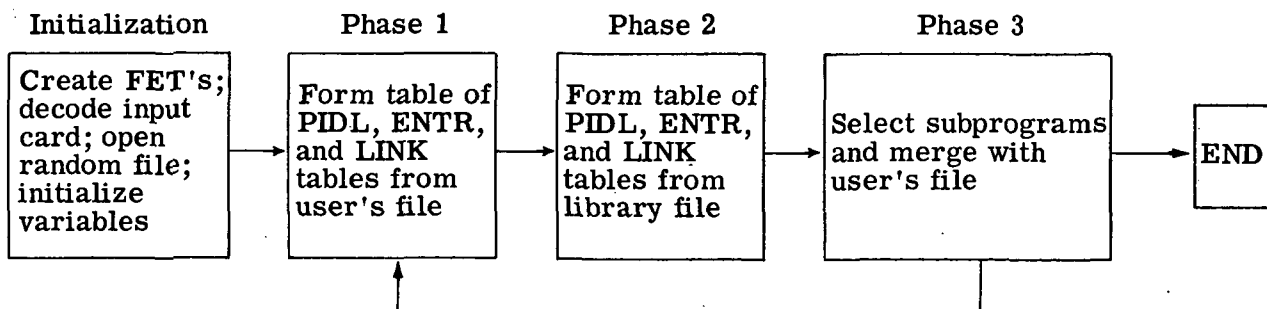


Figure 1.- ALTLIB program diagram.

In the initialization section, the File Environment Tables are created, the user's input card is decoded, the random file is opened, and variables are initialized.

Phase 1 consists of operations on the user's binary file (object file). This binary file contains one logical record for each program or subprogram, and these records consist of a number of tables (PIDL, ENTR, and LINK). Each table contains an identification word which specifies to the loader the procedure to be followed in loading the table. The identification word has the following format:

CN		WC		LR		L
59	53	47	35	26	17	0

CN – Code number identifying type of data in table (PIDL, ENTR, LINK, etc.)

WC – Word count in table (excluding identification word)

LR – Method of relocation for the load address

L – Load address

From the PIDL, ENTR, and LINK tables, ALTLIB forms a table having the format shown in figure 2.

PIDL name
No. of entries
No. of links
ENTR names
.
.
.
LINK names
.
.
.
PIDL name
No. of entries
No. of links
ENTR names
.
.
.
LINK names
.
.
.
.
.
.

An index of the position of the last entry in this Phase 1 TABLE is stored for later use. Another task of Phase 1 is writing the logical records of the user's object file on the file where the user's file and selected subprogram will eventually be merged.

Phase 2 consists of reading the alternate library file to obtain information about the PIDL, ENTR, and LINK names for each subprogram. This information is appended to the Phase 1 TABLE. An index is set to indicate the last entry in this table. The procedures applied to the subprograms in Phase 2 are the procedures applied to the user's object deck for table formation. The library file is rewritten as a random file during Phase 2.

Phase 3 consists of indexing through the table formed in Phases 1 and 2 to determine which subprograms need to be selected. To accomplish this task, a table is made of all the externals of the user's object deck. This list is gathered from that portion of the table formed in Phase 1 and is an exclusive list. These externals indicate to ALTLIB which subprograms are needed directly. This list is then compared with the ENTR's in the table formed in Phase 2. When a true compare is made, this subprogram is marked for selection (a 1-bit in the rightmost position of PIDL entry). The externals from this subprogram are added to the list of EXTERNALS if they are not there. When the comparison list is completely checked, ALTLIB is ready to merge selected subprograms by searching for a select bit set in a PIDL table entry. When it is found, the appropriate subprogram is read from the random file and written on the output file. The process is completed by putting the combined user's file and selected subprogram on the file selected by the user in his ALTLIB control card.

There are some exceptions in this process for overlay programs. The first exception is in Phase 3. When the subprogram-selecting process is complete, a check is made to see if the program processed was an overlay type. If it was, the table information about the library file is moved to the low storage area of the table, and a flag is set noting that this move was made. This first exception leads to the second exception, which is in Phase 2. A check is made to see if the library information is available in the low-storage-area table. If it is, this information is restored from there rather than reading the alternate file again. The process for overlays is to treat them like individual programs and to set special flags to denote subprogram selection by a higher level overlay. For example, in the main overlay a seven is set in the PIDL word indicating that this subprogram has been selected for the entire program. For a primary overlay, a three is set which will be cleared only when another primary overlay is read. Secondary overlays are marked selected by a 1-bit which is cleared after they are selected and written on the output file.

Figure 3 shows a directed flow diagram of the ALTLIB subprograms. This figure, the discussion provided for each subprogram, and program listings provide the details for

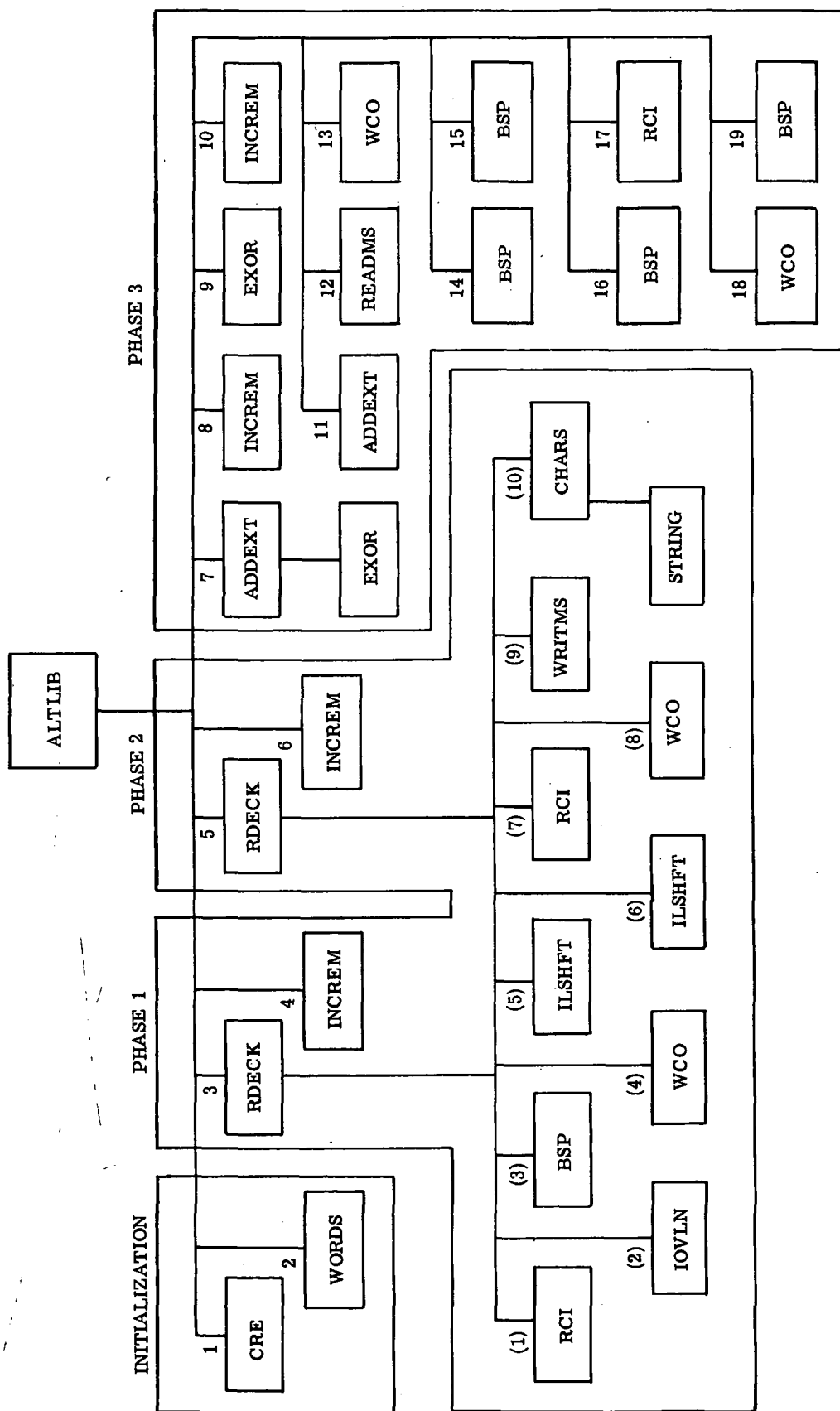


Figure 3.- Directed flow diagram of ALTLIB subprograms by phases.

the program ALTLIB. The numbers above the boxes in figure 3 indicate the order in which the subprograms are called.

PROGRAM ORGANIZATION

ALTLIB COMMON

The following list contains all the FORTRAN variables appearing in COMMON in the program ALTLIB. Dimensional information is given when applicable.

<u>COMMON name</u>	<u>FORTTRAN variable</u>	<u>Description</u>
TIC	BUF(5121)	Buffer used for input and output by all files; size is set for 10 tape PRU's
IOC	IOCN	Input file record count
	IOA	Flag for type of overlay to be operated on
	IOB	Flag for type of overlay that will be operated on next
	LS	Flag to tell if final output file shall have same name as input file
INDL	INDEXL(501)	Array used for index of mass storage file; index number indicates the number-of- records-less-one that the random file can contain
TABLE	LIMTAB	Last value of TABLE
	ITAB(6000)	Array used to store program-identification, entry, and external information from user's file and library
	LIST(1000)	Array used to store subprogram names and random file index number of that subprogram
	IRNI	Index of record number used in writing the random file

Description of ALTLIB and Its Subprograms

A brief description of ALTLIB and of each subprogram is given in the following list:

<u>Entry point</u>	<u>Description</u>
ALTLIB	Control program for <u>Alternate Library Access</u> procedure
RDECK	Forms master TABLE of program binary records
RCI, WCO, BSP	Controls file manipulation processes for reading, writing, rewind, and backspacing
IOVLN	Determines overlay type
INCREM	Calculates position in TABLE where next PIDL name will be stored
ADDEXT	Develops list of EXTERNALS to be processed
CHARS	Interface to STRING
STRING	Moves character strings in a bit basis
EXOR	Computes exclusive OR of two names
WORDS	Decodes the ALTLIB control card
CRE	Creates File Environment Tables
ILSHFT	Moves data left circular in a specified word

Information about OPENMS, READMS, WRITMS, ABNORML, and REMARK is contained in reference 2.

The ALTLIB program and its subprograms (subroutines) are discussed briefly in the following sections. An ALTLIB program listing is included; also, subprogram listings are presented.

Program ALTLIB

ALTLIB is a FORTRAN main overlay program that coordinates the task of all subprograms, controls indexes of various tables, and selectively merges final output. The flow chart in figure 4 and the program listing that follows show how ALTLIB controls program operation. ALTLIB is an overlay program because this format allows the program to load faster and to use less storage.

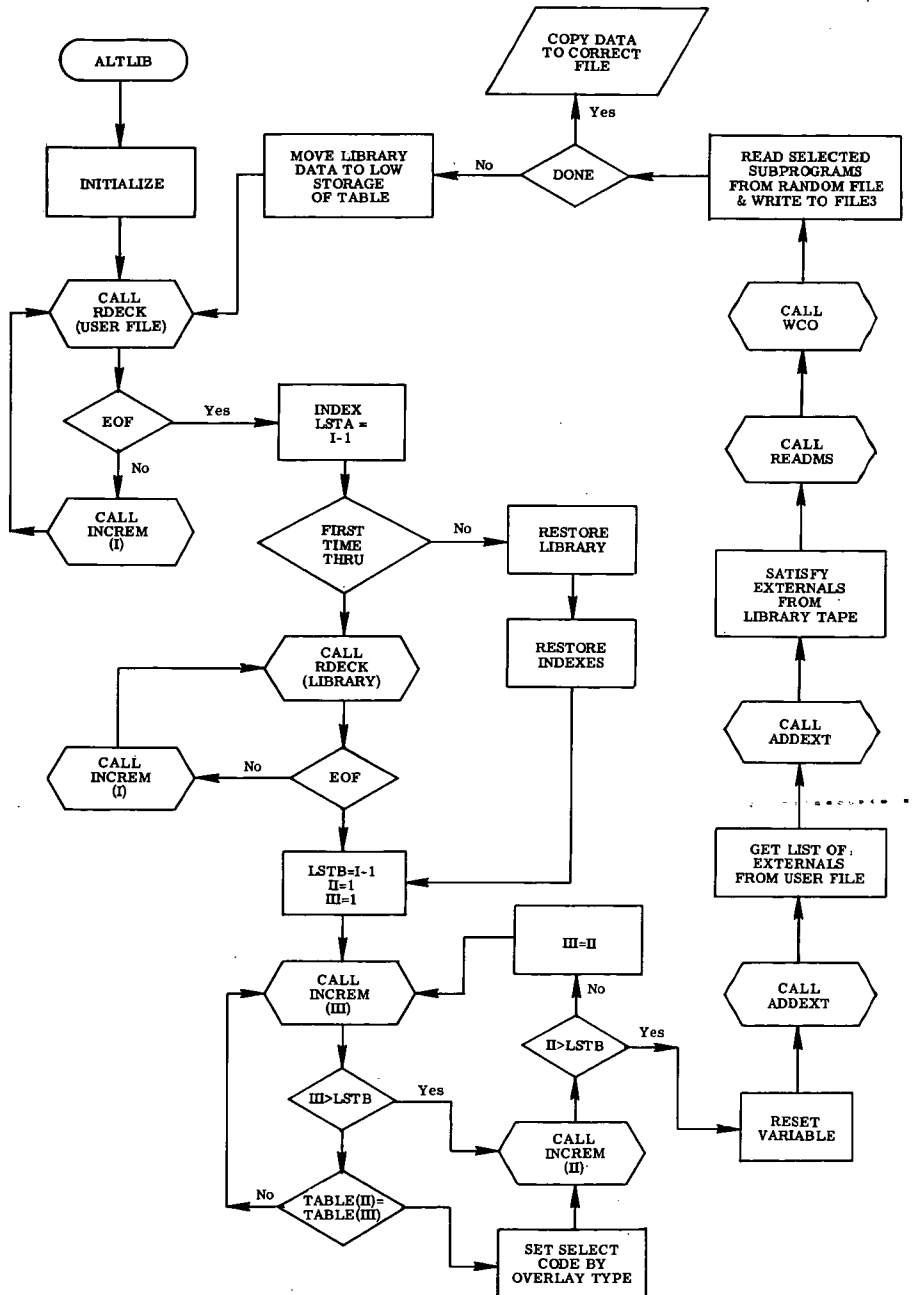


Figure 4.- ALTLIB flow chart. (LSTA denotes the last table entry of the user program file; LSTB denotes the last table entry of the library file.)

```

*      INCREM IS FUNCTION THAN TAKES PRESENT I+3+NUMBER ENTRIES+NUMBER
*      TRANSFERS TO GIVE NEW START IN TABLE. IT ALSO CHECKS FOR TABLE
*      OVERFLOW.
*
000037      GC TO 10
000037      LSTA = I-1
30      THIS IS A RESTORATION OF LIBRARY TABLE OF EXTERNALS AND ENTRIES----
*      THIS IS USED ONLY FOR OVERLAY PROGRAMS...
*      IT IS RECALLED FROM THE LOWER PORTION OF TABLE ...
*      IF(10A.EQ.0) GC TO 39
      LSTB=LSTA+IX
      IY=12
      I=LSTB+1
      JJ=LSTA+1
      DO 32 J=JJ,LSTB
      TABLE(J)=TABLE(IY)
32      IY=IY+1
      GC TO 60
39      CALL BSP(2,52R)

*      THIS CALL TO RDECK GOES TO SUBROUTINES(ALTERNATE LIBRARY) WHAT CAL
*      AT STATEMENT 10 DID FOR MAIN PROGRAM,
*
000062      IF(RDECK(2, TABLE(1)))50,60
000067      I = INCREM(1)
000072      GO TO 40
55      CALL REMARK(40H LIBRARY TAPE CONTAINS NO DATA. PLEASE )
000074      CALL REMARK(40F CHECK. ALTLIB IS ENDING WITH NO CHANGES )
000076      CALL REMARK(20H TO YOUR FILE.
000100      GO TO 365
*      CHECK CARD CHECK DUPLICATED ON LIBRARY
*
000101      LSTB=1-1
000103      II=1
000104      III=1
57      III=INCREM(III)
000105      IF(III.GT.LSTB) GC TO 59
000110      IF(EXOR(TABLE(III),TABLE(III)).EQ.0) GO TO 58
000113      GO TO 57
000116      IF(10A.EQ.0) TABLE(III)=TABLE(III).OR.3H
000117      IF(10A.EQ.1) TABLE(III)=TABLE(III).OR.7B
000123      IF(10A.EQ.2) TABLE(III)=TABLE(III).CR.17B
000130      II=INCREM(II)
000134      IF(II.GT.LSTB)GC TO 61
000137      III=II
000142

```

```

000142 GO TO 57
000143 61 CCNTINUE
000143 IF(LSTB.EQ.LSTA) GO TO 55
000145 IEXT = I
000147 IAR = LSTA+1
000151 I = 1
000152 NEXT = 0
000152 INA = 1
000153 IF(I.GT.LSTA)GO TO 100
000157 CALL ADDEXT(TABLE(I),TABLE(IEXT),NEXT)
000162 IF(IEXT+NEXT.GE.LINTAB)GO TO 700
000165 I = INCREM(1)
000170 GO TO 70
000170
000170 CCNTINUE
000170 K = 0
000170
000170 C INDEX OVER UNSATISFIED EXTERNALS.
000170 C
000170 C
000171 110 K = K+1
000173 IF(K.GT.NEXT)GO TO 200
000176 I = 1
000176
000176 C INDEX OVER ROUTINES IN TAPE2.
000176 C
000176 C
000177 120 IF(I.GT.LSTB)GO TO 110
000203 JB = I+3
000204 JL = 1+2+ITAB(I+1)
000207 IF(JB.GT.JL)GO TO 135
000207
000207 C INDEX OVER ENTRY POINTS OF ROUTINE.
000207 C
000207 C
000212 130 JC 130 J = JB.JL
000212
000212 C IF ENTRY EQUALS EXTERNAL, CALL ADDEXT.
000212 C
000212 C
000213 IF(EXOR(TABLE(J),TABLE(LSTB+K)).EQ.0) GO TO 140
000220 CCNTINUE
000223 135
000223 CCNTINUE
000223 I = INCREM(1)
000226 GO TO 120
000226
000226 *

```



```

000226 * SATISFY EXTERNALS OF SUBROUTINES
000232 140 CALL ALDXT(TABLE(I),TABLE(IXT),NEXT)
000235 IF(IXT+NEXT.GE.LINTAB)GC TO 700
      GO TO 110
C
C COPY ROUTINES SELECTED FROM TAPE2 TO TAPE3.
C
    200 CALL BSP(2,528)
      I = INB
210   IF(I.GT.LSTH)GC TO 300
*
* COPY SELECTED INFORMATION TO OUTPUT PROCESSING FILE
*
    220 MTAB=TABLE(1).AND.7B
      IF(MTAB.EQ.0) GC TO 240
      IF(MTAB.EQ.7) GC TO 240
      IF(MTAB.EQ.3) GC TO 240
      WCI IS AN PCI ENTRY POINT
*
* WCC HAS TWO OPTIONS
* LCB=WRITE DATA
* ZCR=WRITE DATA AND COMPLETE RECORD.
*
      RCI USES CF 12R.
*
* THESE ARE ALL IN PCI AS ENTRY POINTS RCI,WCC AND BSP
*
* ALLOW RECORD TO EXCEED 5120 WORDS
*
* THE FOLLOWING CODE IS FOR THE
* RANDOM ACCESS OPTION.
*
      IYY=1
230   MTAB=TABLE(1).AND.7777777777777777000000R
235   IZZ=LIST(IYY).AND.7777777777777777000000R
      IF(IZZ.EQ.MTAB) GC TO 236
      IYY=IYY+2
      IF(IYY.GT.1000) GC TO 238
      GO TO 235
236   IRN=LIST(IYY).AND.777B
      LNG=LIST(IYY+1)
      MTAB=LIST(IYY+2).AND.7777777777777777000000R
      IF(MTAB.NE.IZZ) GC TO 237
000301

```

ADDRESS	INSTR	OPERAND	COMMENT
000303	LNG(J)=168		
000304	CALL READMS(LUN,BUF,LNG,IRN)		
000307	CALL WCD(3,BUF,LNG)		
000312	IYY=IYY+2		
000314	GO TO 236		
000314	236 CALL REMARK(30H INDEX TABLE OVERFLOW.		
000316	CALL ABNCRNL		
000317	237 LNG(3)=268		
000321	CALL READMS(LUN,BUF,LNG,IRN)		
000324	CALL WCC(3,BUF,LNG)		
000327	* 7 INDICATES ROUTINE SELECTED BY MAIN OVERLAY		
000332	* 3 INDICATES ROUTINE SELECTED BY PRIMARY OVERLAY		
000332	* 0 INDICATES NOT SELECTED		
000332	* 1 INDICATES SELECTION FOR THIS PROGRAM		
000332	240 I = INCRN(I)		
000332	GO TO 210		
000332	300 IF(IDCN.EQ.99) GO TO 300		
000334	* MOVE LSTA+1 TO LSTB TO TABLE(LAST UP-		
000334	* LSTAB=LSTA+1		
000334	* LSTB=LSTB		
000334	* IX=LSTB-LSTAB+1		
000334	* MOVE DATA CONTAINING ALL LIBRARY INFORMATION.		
000334	* MOVE IS FROM LAST POSITION TO FIRST TO AVOID OVERSTORE.		
000334	* IYY=IS LAST POSITION OF LSTB INITIALLY		
000334	* IZZ=IS 4000 POSITION IN TABLE....INITIALLY...		
000334	**		
000334	**		
000334	**		
000334	**		
000342	IZ=LIMTAB-IX		
000342	IYY=LSTB		
000344	IZZ=LIMTAB-I		
000346	DO 320 J=LSTAB,LSTB		
000347	TABLE(IZZ)=TABLE(IYY)		
000352	IZZ=IZZ-1		
000353	320 IYY=IYY-1		
000357	IY=IZ		
000360	302 IF(TABLE(IY).AND.IR) 301,310		
000363	301 IF(ICA.EQ.0) TABLE(IY)=TABLE(IY).OR.2B		
000367	MTAB=TABLE(IY).AND.I7B		
000372	IF(MTAB.EQ.3) GO TO 310		
000374	IF((ICA.EQ.2).AND.(ICB.EQ.2).AND.(MTAB.EQ.7)) GO TO 310		

Subprogram RDECK

RDECK is a FORTRAN function. Its parameters are the logical unit number (LUN) to be used and a position in TABLE to begin storing data. The primary job of RDECK is to compose a table of PIDL, ENTR, and LINK names. This procedure starts with a call to RCI to read one logical record. If this record is from FILE1, it is output on FILE3. If it is from FILE2, it is written on the RANDOM ACCESS FILE. A flag is then made of the code number and word count for the first table in this logical record. A slight digression might be in order here. The deck of a subprogram as it is output from COMPASS/FORTRAN and most other language translators comprises one logical record. Each record consists of a number of tables. Each table is preceded by an identification word which specifies to the loader the procedure to follow in loading the table. The identification word has the following format:

CN		WC		LR	L
59	53	47	35	26	17
					0

CN – Code number identifying type of data in table (PIDL, ENTR, LINK, etc.)

WC – Word count in table (excluding identification word)

LR – Method of relocation for the load address

L – Load address

The code number (CN) identifies for RDECK the three tables of interest in each logical record: a CN of 34 identifies the PIDL table, a CN of 36 identifies the ENTR table, and a CN of 44 identifies the LINK table.

The LINK entries are also commonly called externals. As they are gathered together by RDECK, these names are put in a table with the following structure for each logical record:

- (1) PIDL name
- (2) Number of entries
- (3) Number of externals
- (4) ENTR names
- (5) LINK names

The word count (WC) is used to index through this logical record from one table to the next. Control is returned to ALTLIB after each logical record is searched with a true condition set. A false condition is set if an EOF has been sensed.

RDECK checks for overlay records and segmentation records. When they are read, they are written onto the output file (FILE3). RDECK then reads the next logical record.

An RDECK flow chart is presented in figure 5, and the subprogram listing follows.

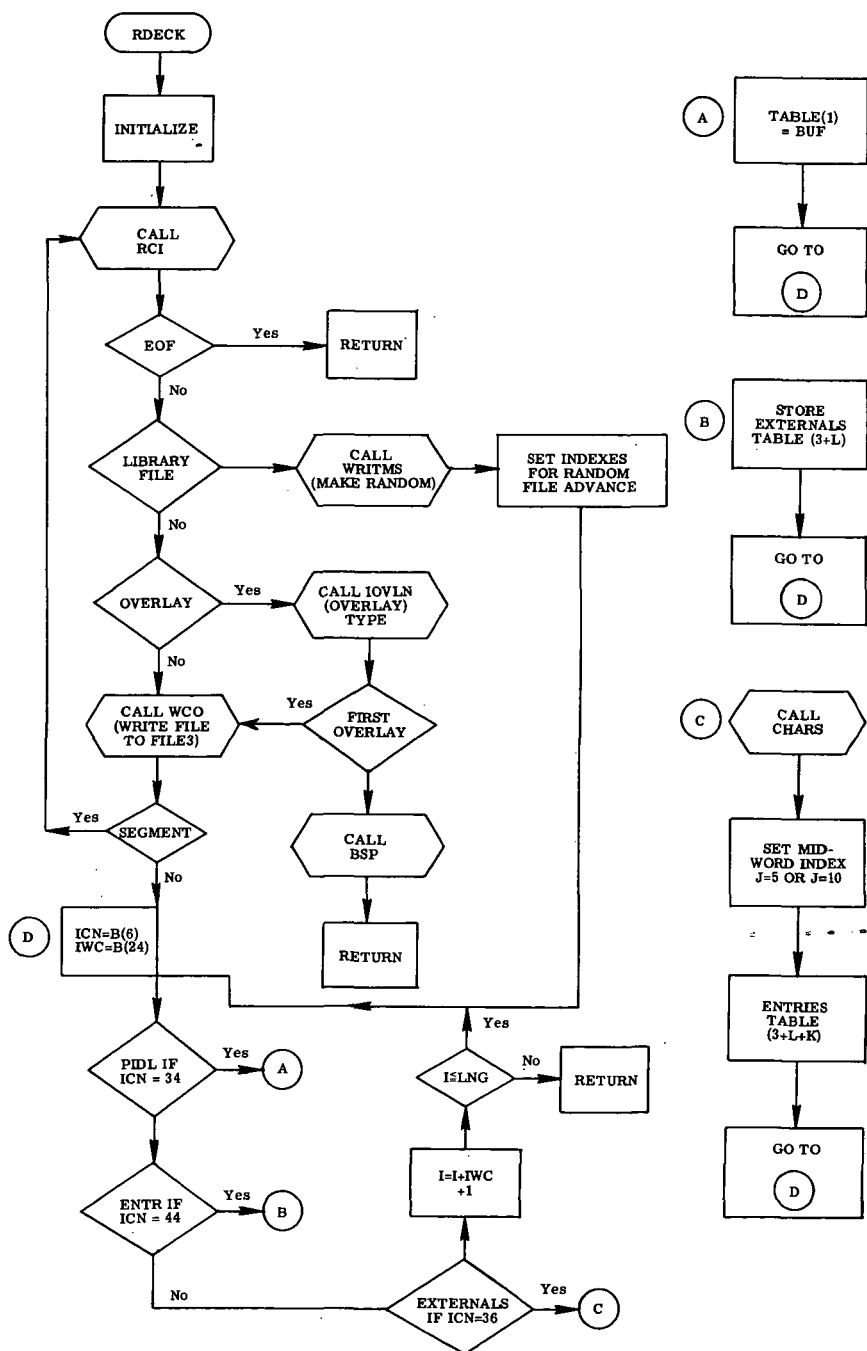


Figure 5.- RDECK flow chart.

[illegible]

		LIST(LISTY)=LIST(LISTY)+IRNI	
		LIST(LISTY+1)=LNG	
		GO TO 142)
751		CALL REMARK(30H INDEX TABLE OVERFLOW)	
		CALL ABNCRNL	
150		CALL REMARK(20H FEAC ERRCR)	
		CALL ABNCRNL	
200		TABLE(I) = BUF(I+1).AND.7777777777777777CGG000CB	
		GO TO 110	
300		J = I	
		ICHS = IWC*IO	
310		IF(J.GT.ICHS)GC TC 110	
		CALL CHARS(BUF(I+1),J,DUM,I,IO)	
		IF(DUM.LE.C.)GC TC 330	
		IF(DUM.AND.77CGGGCCCCCGGGGGGGGB)320,330	
320		K = K+I	
		TABLE(3+L+K)=DUM	
		J = J+IO	
		GO TO 310	
330		J = J+5	
		GO TO 310	
400		J = I	
410		IF(J.GT.IWC)GO TC 110	
		L = L+I	
		TABLE(3+L)=BUF(I+J)	
		J = J+2	
		GO TO 410	
610		ICA=IOVLN(BUF)	
*		OVERLAY TYPE	
*			
*			
		GO TC I	
850		ICB=IOVLN(EUF)	
		CALL BSP(1,42B)	
		RDECK=.F.	
		ICCN = I	
		GO TC 500	
900		CONTINUE	
*			
*		SET TRUE ECF INDICATOR AT 800	
*			
		IF(LUN.EC.I) ICCN=59	
900		CONTINUE	
		RETURN	
		END	
000230			ALTLIB
000231			ALTLIB
000232			ALTLIB
000233			ALTLIB
000234			ALTLIB
000235			ALTLIB
000236			ALTLIB
000237			ALTLIB
000238			ALTLIB
000239			ALTLIB
000240			ALTLIB
000241			ALTLIB
000242			ALTLIB
000243			ALTLIB
000244			ALTLIB
000245			ALTLIB
000246			ALTLIB
000247			ALTLIB
000248			ALTLIB
000249			ALTLIB
000250			ALTLIB
000251			ALTLIB
000252			ALTLIB
000253			ALTLIB
000254			ALTLIB
000255			ALTLIB
000256			ALTLIB
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000260			ALTLIB
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000286			ALTLIB
000287			ALTLIB
000288			ALTLIB
000289			ALTLIB
000290			ALTLIB
000291			ALTLIB
000292			ALTLIB
000293			ALTLIB
000294			ALTLIB
000295			ALTLIB
000296			ALTLIB
000297			ALTLIB
000298			ALTLIB
000299			ALTLIB
000300			ALTLIB
000301			ALTLIB
000302			ALTLIB
000303			ALTLIB
000304			ALTLIB
000305			ALTLIB
000306			ALTLIB
000307			ALTLIB
000308			ALTLIB
000309			ALTLIB
000310			ALTLIB
000311			ALTLIB
000312			ALTLIB
000313			ALTLIB
000314			ALTLIB
000315			

Subprogram RCI

RCI is a COMPASS subprogram that initiates all file action requests for the ALTLIB program, except those for the RANDOM ACCESS FILE. RCI calls the Circular Input/Output (CIO) subprograms to complete the file action requests. To carry out its purpose, RCI has three entry points:

(1) Entry point RCI is for reading information into the common buffer BUF. CIO issues a binary read function code 12B, the B indicating octal representation. The parameters for this entry point are LUN, which is the logical unit number; BUF, which is the first word address of the buffer for data read; and LNG, which will contain the number of central memory words read and indicate whether the read is complete.

(2) Entry point WCO is for writing data from the common buffer BUF. Its parameters are the same as those for RCI except that LNG is a three-element array. LNG(1) is length if LNG(3) = 0. LNG(2) is 1 or 0 depending on whether or not the write is complete. LNG(3) is equal to 0 if no End-of-File is detected or is equal to 1 if an End-of-File is detected. LNG also contains the CIO write function codes (16B or 26B). A 16B code writes full PRU's. A 26B code writes available information terminated by short- or zero-length record to indicate End-of-Record. (See ref. 1, p. 3-29.)

(3) Entry point BSP is for the file action requests for BACKSPACE, REWIND, and WRITE EOF. Its parameters are LUN, which is the logical unit number, and LAC, which is the file action code to be used.

An RCI listing follows.

23

10. SYMBOLS
25 REFERENCES

Subprogram IOVLN

IOVLN is a COMPASS function that decodes an overlay identification record. The parameter passed to IOVLN is the first word address of the overlay record. IOVLN returns the following information to the calling program:

- IOVLN = 0 indicates a main overlay record decoded.
- IOVLN = 1 indicates a primary overlay record decoded.
- IOVLN = 2 indicates a secondary overlay record decoded.

An IOVLN listing follows.

IDENT	IOVLN	LIST M,S	ENTRY	IOVLN	IOVLN DETERMINES THE TYPE OF OVERLAY RECORD IT IS PRESENTED WITH.	ALTLB
*						
*						
*						
*						
*						
	0	00000000000000000000		DATA 0		
1	1	6140000000		SB4 0		
				SB5 0		
2	2	56110		SAL B1		
				SB2 10		
3	3	7120000012		SX2 52E		
				SX3 56E		
4	4	20106		LX1 6		
				SX5 77B		
				BX4 X1*X5		
5	5	13443		EX4 X4-X3		
				ZR X4,COM1		
6	6	6122777776		SB2 B2-1		
				EQ B2,B0,INC		
7	7	0400000004		EQ SHF		
10	10	6111000001		SP1 B1+1		
				SAL B1		
11	11	6120000012		SB2 10		
				EQ SHF		
12	12	6122777776		SB2 B2-1		
				NE B2,B0,COM1A		
13	13	6111000001		SB1 B1+1		
				SAL B1		
14	14	6120000012		SB2 10		
15	15	20106		LX1 6		
				SX5 77E		
				EX4 X1*X5		
				IX5 X3-X4		
				ZR X5,COM2		
				SX5 55E		
				IX5 X5-X4		
				ZR X5,JMP		
16	16	37534				
17	17	7150000055				
20	20	C3050000022				

CHARACTER CCUNT
J RIGHT PARENTHESIS
, COMMA
MOVE 6 BITS

CCMPARE FOR CCMA
10 CHARS PER WD.

SET FOR NEXT WORD

SET IN NEXT BUF WORD

MASK 6BITS

COMMA CHECK

SKIP BLANK

21	37445	71500000033		SX5	33E		ALTL18
				IX4	X4-X5		ALTL18
22	040000012 +	63444		S84	B4-X4		ALTL18
23	0440000037 +		JMP	EQ	CCM1		ALTL18
			CCM2	EQ	B4-B0,CCMP		ALTL18
24	612277776	61400000001		S84	1	SEC OR MORE	ALTL18
				S82	B2-1		ALTL18
25	6111000001	05200000027 +		NE	B2-B0,COM2C		ALTL18
			CCM2AB	S81	B1+1		ALTL18
26	6120000012	50110		SA1	B1		ALTL18
27	20106			S82	10		ALTL18
			CCM2C	LX1	6	LCK AT	ALTL18
				SX5	778	6 BITS RIGHT MOST	ALTL18
30	37542	03050000037 +		BX4	X1-X5		ALTL18
				IX5	X4-X2		ALTL18
31	7150000055	37554		ZR	X5,CCMP		ALTL18
				SX5	55E		ALTL18
32	0305000034 +	71500000033		IX5	X5-X4		ALTL18
				ZR	X5,JMP2		ALTL18
33	37545	03150000036 +		SX5	33E		ALTL18
				IX5	X4-X5		ALTL18
34	612277776	04200000025 +		NZ	X5,JMP3		ALTL18
			JMP2	S82	B2-1		ALTL18
35	0400000027 +			EQ	B2-B0,COM2AB		ALTL18
				EQ	CCM2C		ALTL18
36	6140000002			S84	2		ALTL18
37	76640	04000000000 +		SX6	B4		ALTL18
			JMP3	EQ	IOVLN		ALTL18
			CCMP	END			ALTL18
40							

STORAGE LSEC	69 STATEMENTS	12 SYMBOLS
6400 ASSEMBLY	0.410 SECONDS	29 REFERENCES

Subprogram INCREM

INCREM is a FORTRAN function that calculates the TABLE location where the next PIDL name will be stored. INCREM is equal to the present index + 3 + number of entries for the last logical record + number of links (externals) for the last logical record. The parameter passed to INCREM is the present PIDL name location.

An INCREM listing is presented on the opposite page.

ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 AL7LIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB
 ALTLIB

```

      FUNCTION INCRM(I)
      COMMON/TABLE/LIMITAB,ITAB(2)

      THIS ROUTINE LOCATES POSITION
      FOR NEXT PIDL ENTRY.

      I = II
      NEN = ITAB(I+1)
      NEX = ITAB(I+2)
      INCRM = I+3+NEN+NEX
      IF(INCRM.GT.LIMITAB)GO TO 10
      RETURN
      CALL REMARK(60)TABLE OVERFLOW.
      X
      CALL ABNCRML
      END
  
```

000003
 *
 *
 *
 *
 000003
 000004
 000006
 000007
 000012
 000016
 000017 10
 000021
 000022

Subprogram ADDEXT

ADDEXT is a FORTRAN subprogram. Its parameters are TABLE (I), TABLE (IEXT), and NEXT. TABLE (I) is a location in TABLE that specifies the beginning of a list of EXTERNALS to be operated on. TABLE (IEXT) specifies a position in TABLE where a list of EXTERNALS will be stored. NEXT is the number of externals found. The purpose of ADDEXT is to make a unique list of all externals to be satisfied and mark subprograms as selected for subsequent merging with the user's binary program file. A call to ADDEXT is made only when the user program needs this subprogram. When ADDEXT is called, it puts a 1-bit in the rightmost position of the PIDL name entry. ADDEXT then searches the list of EXTERNALS for this subprogram. If there are any externals that are not on the list of TABLE from TABLE (IEXT) to TABLE (IEXT + NEXT), these externals are added to the list and next incremented by the number found. The list is composed from the user's binary file program and selected subprograms.

An ADDEXT listing is presented on the opposite page.

```

000006      SUBROUTINE ADDEXT(SUBTAB,EXTAB,NNEXT)
000006      DIMENSION SUBTAB(2),EXTAB(2)
000006      EQUIVALENCE (XEN,NEN),(XEX,NEX)

*      ADDEXT MARKS THOSE ROUTINE THAT ARE SELECTED
*      BY USER PROGRAM AND ROUTINES THAT SELECTED ROUTINES NEED.
*      A LIST(EXCLUSIVE) OF THE EXTERNALS OF THESE ROUTINES ARE FORMED,
*      AND PLACED AFTER LSTB(INDEX) IN TABLE.
*
000006      NEXT = NNEX
000006      C
000006      C IF ALREADY SELECTED, RETURN.
000006      C
000006      C IF((SUBTAB.AND.1B).NE.0)GO TO 900
000006      C
000006      C MARK SELECTED.
000006      C
000011      SUBTAB = SUBTAB.CF.1B
000012      XEN = SUBTAB(2)
000013      XEX = SUBTAB(3)
000014      1B = 4*NEN
000016      IL = 3*NEN+NEXT
000021      IF(1B.GT.IL)GO TO 900

000024      C INDEX OVER EXTERNALS OF THIS ROUTINE.
000025      C
000026      C
000026      DO 200 I = 1B,IL
000026      IF(NEXT.EQ.0)GO TO 110
000026      C INDEX OVER LIST OF EXTERNALS TO BE SATISFIED.
000026      C
000026      DO 100 J = 1,NEXT
000026      C
000026      C IF EXTERNAL ALREADY ON LIST, DCNT ACC.
000026      C
000026      IF(EXOR(SUBTAB(I),EXTAB(J)).EQ.0) GO TO 120
000026      CONTINUE
000026      100 NEXT = NEXT+1
000026      110 EXTAB(NEXT) = SUBTAB(I)
000026      CONTINUE
000026      120 CCNTINUE
000026      200 CCNTINUE
000026      900 NNEX = NEXT
000026      RETURN
000026      END

```

Subprogram CHARS

CHARS is a FORTRAN subprogram that was written as an interface to subprogram STRING. This subprogram is needed to position words of the LINK table properly. LINK table names can be split between two words in the following manner:

LINK name Q8ENTRY

Word 1						Q	8	E	N	T
Word 2	R	Y								

CHARS puts them into one word (B) in the following format:

B =	Q	8	E	N	T	R	Y			
-----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

The parameters for CHARS are A, B, I, J, and N. A is the first word address of the array from which data are removed. B is the first word address of the array to which data are moved. I is the byte position in A from which the first byte is moved. J is the byte position in B to which the first byte is moved. N is the number of bytes to be moved.

CHARS is written in a general form, but for the present purpose I is always of the form 1, 6, 11, 16, 26, . . . , $5(n-1) + 1$, . . . ; J = 1; and N = 10.

A CHARS listing is presented on the opposite page.

```

SUBROUTINE CHARS(A,I,B,J,N)
  DIMENSION A(1),B(1)
  CHARS IS THE INTERFACE ROUTINE TO STRING.

  IA = (I+9)/10
  II = 6*(I-10*(IA-1))-5
  JB = (J+9)/10
  JJ = 6*(J-10*(JB-1))-5
  NN = 6*N
  CALL STRING(A(IA),II,B(JB),JJ,NN)
  RETURN
END

```

* * *

000010
000013
000020
000024
000031
000034
000043
000044

Subprogram STRING

STRING is a COMPASS subprogram that moves a string of N bits. The first bit moved is the Ith bit of A. It is moved to array B starting at the Jth bit. I and J are in the range 1 to 60. STRING is written in a general form, but for this problem, $N = 60$, $J = 1$, and $I = 1$ to 31.

The parameters are A, B, I, J, and N. A is the first word address of the array from which data are removed. B is the first word address of the array to which data are moved. I is the bit position in A from which the first bit is moved. J is the bit position in B to which the first bit is moved. N is the number of bits to be moved.

A STRING listing follows.

26	56630	11601	67557	SA6 B3	• STORE B	ALTL18
				BX6 X0*X1	• ORIG LO ORD A TO NEXT B	ALTL18
				S85 B5-B7	• N=N-(60-M)	ALTL18
27	613300001			S83 B3+1	• READY NEXT B	ALTL18
				GE B0,B5,STR5	• JUMP IF N BITS	ALTL18
30	040000024 +			EC B0,E0,STR4		ALTL18
31	67556			S85 B5-B6	• SAVE M-N BITS OF OLD B	ALTL18
32	616000074			S86 60	• SAVE-N BITS OF OLD B	ALTL18
				S86 B6+B5		ALTL18
33	710000000			FMASK X0,E6,STR7		ALTL18
37	56130			SA1 B3	• GET OLD B	ALTL18
				BX1 -X0*X1	• EXTRACT GOOD BITS OF OLD B	ALTL18
				BX6 X0*X6	• MASK BAD BITS OF NEW B	ALTL18
				BX6 X6+X1	• ADD THEM	ALTL18
				SA6 B3	• STORE B	ALTL18
				JP STRING		ALTL18
40	56630			S86 B6+60	• B6=60-(J-1)=M	ALTL18
41	616600074			LX1 B6,X1	• SHIFT A(1) LEFT M	ALTL18
				BX2 -X0*X1		ALTL18
42	12626			EX6 X2+X6		ALTL18
				S85 B5+P4		ALTL18
43	66554			S85 B5-60	• N=N-(60-(J-1))	ALTL18
				GE B0,B5,STR6	• JUMP IF N BITS MOVED	ALTL18
44	67776			S87 60		ALTL18
				S87 B7-B6	• B7=60-M	ALTL18
50	56630			FMASK X0,E7,STR9		ALTL18
				SA6 B3	• STORE B	ALTL18
				S83 B3+1	• READY NEXT B	ALTL18
51	67557			BX6 X0*X1	• ORIG LO ORD A TO B	ALTL18
				S85 B5-E7	• N=N-(60-M)	ALTL18
52	501100001			GE B0,B5,STR5	• JUMP IF N BITS MOVED	ALTL18
				SA1 A1+1	• GET NEXT A	ALTL18
				LX1 B6,X1	• SHIFT A LEFT M	ALTL18
				BX2 -X0*X1	• ORIG HI ORD A TO X2	ALTL18
				BX6 X6+X2	• ADD IT TO B	ALTL18
53	12662			S85 B5-B6	• A=N-M	ALTL18
				GE B0,B5,STR6	• JUMP IF N BITS	ALTL18
54	67556			EQ B0,E0,STR9		ALTL18
55	640000050 +					ALTL18
						ALTL18

124 STATEMENTS 9 SYMBOLS
0.736 SECONDS 25 REFERENCES

STORAGE USED
6400 ASSEMBLY

37300

Subprogram EXOR

EXOR is a COMPASS function that performs an exclusive OR between the two items specified in the parameter list. EXOR is equal to the result of the exclusive OR.

An EXOR listing is presented on the next page.

ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB
ALTLB

0	00000000000000000000	EXOR	DATA	0	13 STATEMENTS	1 SYMBOLS
1	56110		SA1	B1	0.106 SECONDS	3 REFERENCES
	56220		SA2	B2		
2	13612		BX6	X1-X2		
3	0400000000 +		EC	EXOR		
			END			
	37300	STORAGE USEC				
		6400 ASSEMBLY				

IDENT EXCR
ENTRY EXCR
EXOR FORMS AN EXCLUSIVE OR OF NAMES FOR COMPARES.
0 RESULT INDICATES SAME NAME.
NON 0 INDICATES NO COMPARE.

*
*
*
*
*

Subprogram WORDS

WORDS is a COMPASS subprogram used to check and set default parameters of the program call card (control card for ALTLIB operation). This task is accomplished by a check of information in RA + 70 to RA + 77. An example of the control card for ALTLIB is ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX, TAPEY). LGO is the user's binary program file. TAPEX is the alternate library file. TAPEY is the object load file.

The default parameters for this card are as follows: LGO for user's file, BNFILE for library file, and LGO for object file (user's file and selected subprograms). WORDS has one parameter, LLGO. LLGO is set at 0 if the object load file will not be the user's file, and it is set at 1 if they are to be the same.

The following are examples of acceptable variations of the ALTLIB control card:

ALTLIB.

ALTLIB (LGO)

ALTLIB (LGO, BNFILE)

ALTLIB (,TAPEX,)

ALTLIB (,TAPEX, TAPEY)

ALTLIB (,,TAPEY)

ALTLIB (LGO,,LGO)

ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX, LGO)

ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX,)

ALTLIB (LGO, BNFILE, LGO)

A WORDS listing is presented next.

26	23241	6130000077		AX2	B4,X1	RETURN LEADING CHARACTER	ALTLIB
27	11232			SX3	77B	FROM X1 RIGHT JUSTIFIED	ALTLIB
28				BX2	X3*X2	IN X2.	ALTLIB
29				EQ	SHFT		ALTLIB
30				VFD	60/OLLGO		ALTLIB
31				VFD	60/OLBNFILE		ALTLIB
32				VFD	60/OLLGO		ALTLIB
33				DATA	0		ALTLIB
34				SB6	-2		ALTLIB
35				SB3	-6		ALTLIB
36				SX4	B0	COMPOSITION WORD	ALTLIB
37				SB2	B2-1	DECREMENT CHAR. COUNT	ALTLIB
38				LX1	6		ALTLIB
39				RJ	SHFT		ALTLIB
40				SX5	55B	IGNORE BLANKS ANYWHERE	ALTLIB
41				IX5	X5-X2		ALTLIB
42				ZR	X5,BLK		ALTLIB
43				SX5	52P	TERMINATE ON PERIOD OR RIGHT PAREN	ALTLIB
44				IX5	X5-X2		ALTLIB
45				ZR	X5,NWA		ALTLIB
46				SX5	57B	SEPARATOR IS ANYTHING GREATER THAN 44B	ALTLIB
47				IX5	X5-X2		ALTLIB
48				ZR	X5,NWA		ALTLIB
49				SX5	45B		ALTLIB
50				IX5	X2-X5	LCCF FOR TEN CHARACTERS	ALTLIB
51				PL	X5,NW	NEXT WORD FROM RA+70 TO RA+77B	ALTLIB
52				BX4	X4+X2		ALTLIB
53				LX4	6	RESET CHARACTER COUNT	ALTLIB
54				NE	B0,B2,LOOK		ALTLIB
55				SA1	77B+83		ALTLIB
56				SB3	B3+1		ALTLIB
57				EQ	B3,B0,WHY		ALTLIB
58				SB2	9		ALTLIB
59				EQ	CMF-1		ALTLIB
60				ZR	X4,CCMP		ALTLIB
61				BX6	X4		ALTLIB
62				SA6	NWD+B6		ALTLIB
63				EQ	CCMP		ALTLIB
64				ZR	X4,NSTR		ALTLIB
65				BX6	X4	RESET X4=0	ALTLIB
66				SX4	B0		ALTLIB
67				SA6	NWD+B6		ALTLIB
68				EQ	B6,B0,COMP	3 PARENTHESIS IS ALL WE NEED	ALTLIB
69				SB6	B6+1		ALTLIB
70				EQ	BLK		ALTLIB
71				SB3	-2		ALTLIB
72				MX1	6	CHECK TO SEE IF	ALTLIB
73				SA2	NWD+B3	NAME IS LEFT JUSTIFIED	ALTLIB
74				ZR	X2,CLGO		ALTLIB
75				BX6	X2*X1		ALTLIB
76				AZ	X6,CCMPA2		ALTLIB

63	0400000062 +	20206	LX2	6	ALTLI8
64	10622		EQ	CCMPA1	ALTLI8
	5163000032 +		PX6	X2	ALTLI8
65	0400000067 +		SA6	NWD+B3	ALTLI8
66	6133000001		EQ	CLGC	ALTLI8
	6400000061 +		SB3	B3+1	ALTLI8
67	0430000076 +		EC	CCMPA	ALTLI8
	6143000001		EQ	B3,B0,WORLD	ALTLI8
70	0440000073 +		SB4	B3+1	ALTLI8
	5140000002		EQ	B4,B0,TAPE2	ALTLI8
71	73540		SA4	2	ALTLI8
	5140000030 +		SX5	X4	ALTLI8
	10644		SA4	V1	ALTLI8
72	53650		PX6	X4	ALTLI8
	0400000066 +		SA6	X5	ALTLI8
73	5140000003		EQ	CONT	ALTLI8
	73540		SA4	3	ALTLI8
74	5140000031 +		SX5	X4	ALTLI8
	10644		SA4	V2	ALTLI8
	53650		BX6	X4	ALTLI8
75	0400000066 +		SA6	X5	ALTLI8
76	5110000032 +		EQ	CCNT	ALTLI8
	5120000030 +		SA1	NWC	ALTLI8
77	15312		SA2	V1	ALTLI8
	0313000102 +		PX3	-X2*X1	ALTLI8
100	7160000001		NZ	X3,CX	ALTLI8
	56610		SX6	1	ALTLI8
101	0400000001 +		SA6	B1	ALTLI8
102	5120000004		EQ	WORDS	ALTLI8
	73420		SA2	4	ALTLI8
103	7130000003		SX4	X2	ALTLI8
	26613		SX3	3	ALTLI8
	53640		IX6	X1+X3	ALTLI8
104	0400000001 +		SA5	X4	ALTLI8
105			EQ	WORDS	ALTLI8
			END		

ZERO INDICATED LGO
PRESENT-LEAVE FET ALCNE

37300 STORAGE USED 138 STATEMENTS 29 SYMBOLS
6400 ASSEMBLY 0.778 SECONDS 75 REFERENCES

Subprogram CRE

CRE is a COMPASS subprogram that creates the File Environment Tables used in ALTLIB. The File Environment Tables are created to facilitate the use of a common data buffer for all files and to use less storage. All four files that are created by CRE have the same buffer area BUF.

A CRE listing follows.

```
IDENT LIST PROG LIST ENTRY USE BSS USE BSS USE BSS USE EQU EQU FILEB SET SET SSCP=2 VF SET SET SET SET SET SET SET IFC ENDIF CRG CRG VFD VFD VFD VFD VFD VFD ORG BSS ENDM ENDM FILEB SET SET SET SET SSCP=2 VF SET SET SET SET SET SET SET
```


SCP=20 .2

DATA ,,,,,,

```

25 00000000000000000000000000000000
26 00000000000000000000000000000000
27 00000000000000000000000000000000
30 00000000000000000000000000000000
31 00000000000000000000000000000000
32 00000000000000000000000000000000
33 00000000000000000000000000000000
34 00000000000000000000000000000000
35

SCP=M10
SCP=M11

27 00000000000000000000000000000000 C
3

SCP=2L

21 000004000
21 00000300000000000000000000000000 C
22 00000000000000000000000000000000 C
23 00000000000000000000000000000000 C
24 00000000000000000000000000000000 C
30
30

CRE
50 76100
10611
51 5160000006 5160000005
52 5160000010 5160000007
53 5120000001 + 7110777775 +
36612
54 5160000002 7110000003 +
55 5120000006 + 36612
56 5160000003 7110000010 +
57 5120000013 + 36612

```

```

SCP=30 ATL95,(IND=INDEXL,L2) SCP=20 .2
MICRC 1,3,*IND=INDEXL,L2* SCP=30 .3
MICRC 5,*IND=INDEXL,L2* SCP=30 .3
*SCP=M10# ATL95,*SCP=M11# SCP=30 .3
ORG ATL95+7 IND .4
VFD 24C/O,18D/L2,18D/INDEXL 120370L5IND .4
IFLT SCP=2L,3,1 IND .4
SET 3 IND .4
ENDM ENDM IND .4
IFC NE,*** SCP=30 .3
ENDIF SCP=20 .2
CRG ATL95+1 SCP=20 .2
VFD 12/SCP=DTY,1/SCP=2R,1/,1/SCP=UPR,1/SCP=EPR,8/ SCP=20 .2
VFD 12/SCP=DIS,6/SCP=2L,18/BUF SCP=20 .2
VFD 60/BUF SCP=20 .2
VFD 60/BUF SCP=20 .2
VFD 60/BUF+L1 SCP=20 .2
ORG ATL95+5+SCP=2L SCP=20 .2
BSS C SCP=20 .2
ENDM ENDM SCP=20 .2
BSSZ 15 ALTL18 .1
DATA 0 ALTL18
SX1 BU ALTL18
BX6 X1 ALTL18
SA6 5 ALTL18
SA6 6 ALTL18
SA6 7 ALTL18
SA6 108 ALTL18
SX1 FILE1Q-3 ALTL18
SA2 FILE1Q ALTL18
IX6 X1+X2 ALTL18
SA6 2 ALTL18
SX1 FILE2Q-3 ALTL18
SA2 FILE2Q ALTL18
IX6 X1+X2 ALTL18
SA6 3 ALTL18
SX1 FILE3Q-3 ALTL18
SA2 FILE3Q ALTL18
IX6 X1+X2 ALTL18

```

ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB
 ATLIB

19 SYMBOLS
 121 REFERENCES

221 STATEMENTS
 1.028 SECONDS

60 5160000004 7110000020 +
 61 5120000020 + 43352 11632
 62 53610 36761 5170000005
 63 0400000047 +
 64 37400 STORAGE USED
 6400 ASSEMBLY

Subprogram ILSHFT

ILSHFT is a function written in COMPASS. Its parameters are BUF and N. BUF is a word that is shifted N bit positions in a left circular direction. ILSHFT is used as a positioning technique prior to masking.

An ILSHFT listing is presented on the opposite page.

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PROGRAM USAGE

Requirements and Performance

The program ALTLIB requires 37 400g central memory words of storage.

On the Control Data series 6600 computer system, ALTLIB uses 15 to 60 seconds of elapsed time for most jobs. The following time summary is taken from jobs used in the development of ALTLIB and can be used as a guide to expected performance:

Parameter	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Number of overlays in job	6	22	7
Number of subprograms in library	*11	*11	90
Elapsed time, sec	25	44	40

*The length of some of these subprograms was above average (5000g to 30 000g central memory words).

Control-Card Operation

The program ALTLIB is called into operation by a control card. The control card has three parameters: the user's binary file, the alternate library file, and the object load file (user's program and selected subprograms). The default values for these parameters are LGO, BNFILE, and LGO, respectively. The accepted delimiters for the ALTLIB card are standard SCOPE delimiters.

The following are acceptable forms of control-card calls:

```

ALTLIB
ALTLIB (LGO)
ALTLIB (LGO, BNFILE)
ALTLIB (,BNFILE)
ALTLIB (LGO,,)
ALTLIB (,TAPEX,)
ALTLIB (,TAPEX, TAPEY)
ALTLIB (,TAPEY)
ALTLIB (LGO,,LGO)
ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX, LGO)
ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX,)
ALTLIB (LGO, BNFILE, LGO)
ALTLIB (LGO, TAPEX, TAPEY)

```

The following sample demonstrates the use of ALTLIB as it might appear with a group of control cards:

```
JOB,1,200,60000.      P0008      90930
USER, DROZDOWSKI, JOSEPH M.
RUN(S)
FETCH (P0094,SPRA01,BINARY)
ALTLIB (LGO, BNFILE, LGO)
SETINDF.
LGO.
EXIT.
DMP(FL).
789
```

Error Messages

Messages indicating errors are defined in the following list:

<u>Message</u>	<u>Definition</u>
LIBRARY TAPE CONTAINS NO DATA. PLEASE CHECK. ALTLIB IS ENDING WITH NO CHANGES TO YOUR FILE.	The file supplied as parameter 2 of ALTLIB call card is blank. Check out this file.
TABLE OVERFLOW	Table storage has been exceeded. User pro- gram is not able to use ALTLIB in present form because of lack of storage. This problem is caused by exceeding storage when adding PIDL, ENTR, and EXTERNAL data or when forming the unique EXTERNALS list in ADDEXT.
PERIOD OR PARENTHESIS MISSING FROM LOAD CARD	Incorrect parameters on ALTLIB card; see discussion of program usage.
READ ERROR	This is a message caused by system malfunc- tion. It should never appear under normal running conditions.
INDEX TABLE OVERFLOW	Library cannot exceed 500 subprograms. This is an arbitrary program limitation chosen when RANDOM ACCESS FILE parameters were set.

Restrictions

The following restrictions are imposed:

- (1) Central memory storage for tables of program-identification, entry, and external information is limited to 6000₁₀ words.
- (2) The alternate library is limited to 500 subprograms.
- (3) The following file names cannot be used for requested files in the user's program when using ALTLIB:

FILE1Q

FILE2Q

FILE3Q

ALTL95

GENERAL INFORMATION

ALTLIB is run at NASA Langley Research Center under a modified SCOPE 3.2 system. ALTLIB should run as specified under any 6000 series operating system that Control Data Corporation (CDC) now has in use.

There is one instruction (XJ) appearing in subprogram RCI that is a CDC option. It is used at locations 15, 47, and 62 in RCI. If an installation does not have this option, these instructions should be removed. The necessary code is in RCI to run with these instructions removed. If XJ is in the system being used, this code operates in a passive manner.

Langley Research Center,
National Aeronautics and Space Administration,
Hampton, Va., November 24, 1971.

REFERENCES

1. Anon.: Control Data 6400/6500/6600 Computer Systems SCOPE 3.1 Reference Manual. Publ. No. 60189400 A, Control Data Corp., Feb. 1968.
2. Anon.: Control Data 6400/6500/6600 Computer Systems FORTRAN Reference Manual. Publ. No. 60174900, Revision C, Control Data Corp., c.1969.

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